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80th ANNIVERSARY — 9

Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423

November 10, 1967

## Leitsch to Speak

# Salisbury Highlights Convention

Hope College will play host to a conference on Russian and East European Studies this weekend sponsored by the Great Lakes Colleges Association.

The major event of the conference will be a lecture by Harrison Salisbury, assistant managing editor of the New York "Times." His topic will be "Russia vs. China: Global Conflict?" It will be given in Dimnent Memorial Chapel at 2 p.m.

**MR. SALISBURY**, a Pulitzer Prize winning reporter and author, began his career with the Chicago Bureau of the United Press International. His first assignment in Russia came in 1949 as head of the UPI Moscow staff.

He returned to the United States as foreign news editor and joined the "Times" staff in the same year. He was soon back in the Soviet Union as a correspondent, a post he held for five years.

Soviet authorities objected to the articles he wrote in this period, and barred him from their country for five years. During this time he reported for the "Times" city staff and toured Soviet satellite countries.

**THE BAN WAS** lifted in 1959 and Mr. Salisbury returned to Russia that year. He went there again in 1961 to research his book "A New Russia?". In the summer of 1966, he made a trip through Southeast Asia, Mongolia and Siberia.

With the approval of the United States State Department, he

stayed in North Vietnam during December, 1966, and January, 1967, and his reports made front-page headlines in the "Times."

Since then he has again visited Moscow, written two books, and has been awarded the George Polk Memorial Award in journalism.

**THIS LECTURE IS** the only part of the conference that is open to the public. Attendance at all other meetings is restricted to the 40 professors of GLCA colleges who have been invited to attend.

However, the conference is bringing to the campus Dr. Walter Leitsch, Director of the Institute of East European History at the University of Vienna. Dr. Leitsch will remain on Hope's campus until Wednesday.

Dr. Leitsch will deliver two lectures next Monday. The first will be given in the Russian history class where he will deal with the reforms of Peter the Great and the rise of the Moscovite state.

**AT 4 P.M. THERE** will be a public lecture dealing with "The Uses of History in the Soviet Union Today" in Winants Auditorium.

At the conference Dr. Leitsch will address the group on the topic "Changing Attitudes of Soviet Intellectuals in Fifty Years Perspective." He will also report more informally on "Dialogues with Eastern Europeans."

Dr. Leitsch was born in Vienna, but immigrated to Estonia when Hitler took over Austria in 1938. The following year Soviet authorities interned him in a

Soviet camp. He returned to Austria after the war and earned his doctorate from the University of Vienna in 1954. He has been connected with the Hope College Vienna Summer School for the past six years.

**DR. LEITSCH IS** fluent in German, Russian, English, French, Estonian, Italian and Polish, and has done research in Czech, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish and Swedish.

## Tried for Two Years

# Pass-Fail System Approved

A limited pass-fail system for juniors and seniors in non-required courses was approved last Wednesday evening by the Educational Policies Committee. Under this system juniors and seniors could choose to take one course each semester in which they would receive a mark of either pass or fail, but no letter grade.

Only those courses which are neither required by the department of the student's major or by the College will be graded on a pass-fail basis.

This pass-fail system had been proposed by the Student Life Committee during a meeting held last February. The Educational Policies Committee had discussed the pass-fail system before this time but had not voted on it because they had doubts as to whether

the system could be successfully applied at Hope.

Following a motion made by Peter Smith that pass-fail courses be instituted on a trial basis for two years starting next semester, the Committee voted to approve the pass-fail system.

This pass-fail system is designed to permit students to take courses outside their major field of study without lowering their grade-point average. For instance a physics major could take a course in American intellectual history without jeopardizing his g.p.a. and his chances for acceptance into graduate school.

Roger Davis objected to the adoption of a pass-fail system because he thought that courses which offered only a grade of pass or fail would not motivate

sacrificed by the adoption of the proposal. Glenn Pontier argued against the proposal saying it would retain the principle of compulsory chapel. It is against this principle that so much protest has been directed.

Rev. Hillegonds, defending his proposal, stated that the college does have the right to require worship. However, the Chaplain said he felt that people do reach a point when they should be given the freedom to choose what their actions will be. He felt that the proposal answers to both of these points.

Rev. Stewart agreed. He noted that there is much good to be said for compulsory chapel. Rev. Stewart cited exposure to Christianity, the development of a sense of community, and the fact that chapel has been helpful to many people in the past as positive results of present and past chapel requirements.

Both of the proposals will be presented to the faculty on Monday by RLC chairman Rev. Lambert Ponstein.

This is the second proposal for a change in the chapel system that has come out of the Religious Life Committee in two years. The plan last year suggested that students be allowed to choose between attending chapel twice a week or attending a prescribed number of lectures during the semester.

This proposal was resoundingly defeated by the faculty at its final meeting at the end of last year. It was also voted down unanimously by the Spiritual Life Committee of the Board of Trustees and consequently rejected by the Board as a whole.

## Merged With Tradition

# Educational Innovations Considered for College

By George Arwady  
anchor Associate Editor

**Editor's Note:** This is the fourth article in a series dealing with various aspects of academic life at Hope.

College education in 1967 is involved with an unprecedented emphasis on innovation and experimentation. Hope College is evaluating many of these trends, primarily through its Educational Policies Committee.

Scores of colleges across the country have switched from the traditional semester approach to education to the new trimester or quarter approach, with its keynote of year-round education.

**COURSES ARE BEING** taught without grades, textbooks, assignments, and sometimes even teachers. Many of the larger universities have established independent experimental schools on their campuses to test these new approaches to the problem of learning.

Even prestigious Yale University dropped its traditional use of letter grades this week. Now students on the New Haven campus will have their work evaluated

in terms of "fail, pass, high pass and honors."

What do these new educational methods have to say to Hope College? How has the fresh breeze sweeping across American academia been felt on this campus?

**PRESIDENT CALVIN A. VanderWerf** sent a letter to the Educational Policies Committee at the beginning of the semester, asking them to take a look at the possibility of improvements in the educational offering at Hope.

The committee, counting three students among its 13 members for the first time, has proceeded to do exactly that.

At its meeting on Wednesday, the committee voted to recommend the adoption of a limited pass-fail system for juniors and seniors.

**COMMITTEE** chairman and Dean for Academic Affairs William Vander Lugt said that this would be a trial program. "If it doesn't work, we can drop it," he said.

Dean Vander Lugt said the main work of his committee this year will be to "see what the programs we already have are — and how

they can be improved." He emphasized the necessity to "teach for life — not for the classroom." "This is a lesson we haven't yet learned," he said.

The Educational Policies Committee is presently discussing the freshman liberal studies course and the senior Bible seminar in order to evaluate whether they are fulfilling the role for which they were designed.

**OTHER TOPICS UP** for consideration soon are the Philadelphia Project of the Great Lakes College Association and the possibility of offering graduate courses during the summer at Hope.

The committee may also look into the possibility of developing a number of interdisciplinary programs in the sciences and humanities. Dean Vander Lugt pointed to the programs being developed by Professor of Geology Dr. Cotter Tharin in the sciences and Dr. Joan Mueller in the humanities.

"I'm all in favor of interdisciplinary programs," said the Dean (Continued on page 7)



**ELECTIVE SEMINAR**—Dr. D. Ivan Dykstra is pictured conducting philosophy seminar. By passing the pass-fail system, the Educational Policies Committee hopes to encourage students to enroll in such advanced courses outside their major field. The committee is investigating other educational innovations.



## Defines Purposes

# Board Examines Radio Station

The Communications Board met last Thursday night to discuss the state of student radio station WTAS, the editorial obligations of the anchor and the purpose and function of the Board itself.

Dirk Jellema, a faculty member of the Board, began by proposing a statement of the function and purpose of the Communications Board. According to the statement, which would be placed in the faculty handbook, the Communications Board will be directly responsible to the Student Life Committee. Voting on the proposal was postponed for rewriting.

**THE SUBCOMMITTEE** studying WTAS, chaired by Linda Kloote, reported that WTAS had not received approval of its budget request. The minimal budget had been passed by the Communications Board, the Student Life Committee, and Student Senate, but Director of Financial Affairs Clarence Handlogten has not acted upon it.

He informed the Communications Board that he needed some indication that the expenditures were necessary, and were not just the result of poor station management.

In an attempt to justify the radio station's budget request to Mr. Handlogten, WTAS's public relations director Ralph Valentine pre-

sented the WTAS subcommittee with a resume of the station's programming schedule, a description of its educational physical facilities, and a summary of its financial status.

**HE INCLUDED IN** his report the results of a recent student poll, conducted by the Board. The poll indicated that more than 50 per cent of the student body listens to WTAS, and that those who listen receive its broadcasts with little interference.

The Communications Board has yet to examine the technical aspects of WTAS's operation before it formally presents a recommendation to Mr. Handlogten.

A statement on the operation of the anchor was written and presented to the Student Life Committee last year. After being passed by the Student Senate, it was given to the Board of Trustees for approval. The Trustees approved the statement after altering sections of it.

**THE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD** felt that these changes were ambiguous and may even represent major changes in the meaning of the statement, which was written to clarify the editorial policy of the four communications outlets on campus.

The Board felt that concentration on national and international

trends would tend to draw the paper away from its primary purpose of reporting the news on Hope's campus.

Tom Hildebrandt, anchor editor, and George Arwady, anchor associate editor, who had been invited to the meeting to participate in the discussion about the Trustee's changes, agreed that these trends were an important part of the students' education and as such should be reported in the paper. But they also maintained that this correlation should only be made when relevant to events on the campus or major world happenings that affect the student.

**CONSEQUENTLY**, the Board is directing questions about these changes through the Student Life Committee to the Board of Trustees.



**WE WON!!**—The freshmen women squeal in glee after general chairman of this year's Nykerk Cup competition Linda Patterson announced that they had won the cup last Saturday night. Junior Dianna Williams directed them in their song, "Match-maker," from the musical comedy "Fiddler on the Roof." Bonnie Tompkins adapted and directed the play "Br'er Rabbit and the Tar Babies," and Lorraine Price presented the oration.

## Approves Dress Changes

# Senate Asks for Class Break

Monday evening the Student Senate unanimously accepted a proposal presented by Barb Timmer that requests a five day semester break without classes or registration and a break of three to five days before exams without classes. These periods would be used to complete papers and prepare for finals without the daily strain of classwork.

Dick Kooi commented that nearly all other colleges and universities in Michigan have at least this amount of time free before and after exams. Barb Timmer added that this would not mean additional days in the school year, but rather that these breaks become a part of the present schedule.

**THIS PROPOSAL** will now go to the Educational Policies Committee and it is hoped that this proposal will be able to go into effect this semester.

Kooi presented a motion recommending that a Chapel Board of

Review be formed immediately to rule on both moral and physical exemptions.

A letter was read from Dean for Academic Affairs William Vander Lugt relating his knowledge on this issue. According to Dean Vander Lugt the purpose of the Chapel Board is to tabulate attendance and to report absences. There is no such thing as a Chapel Board of Review in existence today.

**DON LUIDENS ASKED** what purpose there was in the Senate's support of this question. Religious Life Committee member Glenn Pontier asked that the motion be tabled because it would hinder any progress his committees are making on this subject. The Senate supported Pontier and the motion was tabled.

It was reported that the Educational Policies Committee will vote on the limited pass-fail grading system. Committee member Pete Smith was optimistic that the sy-

stem would go into effect next semester.

Carol Schakel reported that the AWS has passed a relaxed dress policy for women allowing them to wear slacks and shorts in their lounges and in the libraries. She asked the Senate to accept the same policy for all students. The motion passed without discussion and now awaits acceptance by the Student Life Committee.

**THE SENATE ACCEPTED** a plan presented by Bob Claver which will give students an opportunity to take part in the National Student Association Insurance Policy. Senate President Craig Holleman pointed out that this in no way binds students to accept the plan.

Kooi asked that the Senate officers look into the problem involved in the Hope-Holland-Hamlet project. Pontier asked why it was necessary to do this seeing that Wes Michaelson was already writing to see what was going wrong. Kooi remarked that this would give student support to what matters were underway. The Senate approved his proposal and the officers will look into the reasons that the money isn't being spent.

It was reported that beginning this weekend, students will be able to use the Student Union facilities for dancing both Friday and Saturday night. The Union is temporarily located in the Julianna Room in the basement of Durfee Hall.

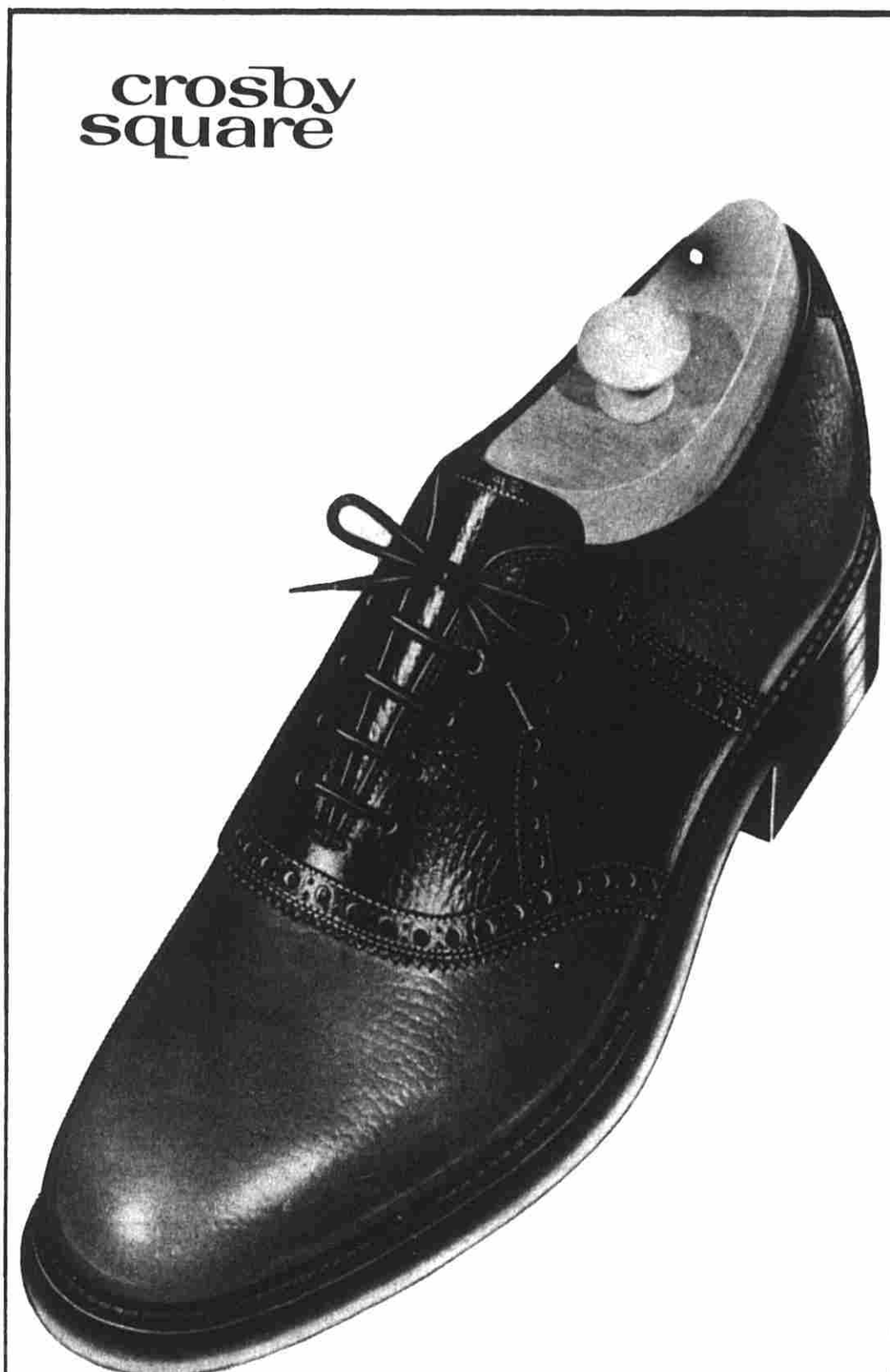
## String Quartet From Amsterdam To Give Recital

The Hope College music department will present a concert by the Amsterdam University String Quartet next Sunday at 4 p.m. in Snow Auditorium.

The program will feature Joseph Haydn's Quartet in C Major, Opus 54, No. 2, Willem Pijper's Quartet No. 5, and Johannes Brahms' Quartet in C Minor, Opus 51, No. 1.

Members of the quartet are: Channa Salomonson, first violin, Frans Hengeveld, second violin, Joost de Jong, viola, and Kees Melief, cello.

Ushers for the concert will be members of Hope's honorary music Fraternity, Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia.



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## Campus Groups Give Aid To Women Hurt in Crash

Nearly two weeks ago two Hope seniors, Carol Bultman and Valerie Quist, were seriously injured in a one-car accident near Gary, Ind.

Miss Quist suffered a fractured pelvis and has since been released from Gary Methodist Hospital to recuperate at home.

Miss Bultman suffered a concussion and a ruptured bladder. She is still a patient at Gary Methodist Hospital awaiting surgery. Though improving rapidly doctors feel Miss Bultman is still not well enough for the operation.

During Hope's annual blood drive last week, the Chapel Choir donated 15 pints of blood in Miss Bultman's name.

Mr. Raymond of the Ottawa County Red Cross felt that the donations were a real aid since there is no reciprocity between the Michigan and Indiana Red Cross.

Thus, any blood used by Miss Bultman in Indiana will be replenished by the Ottawa County Red Cross.

In addition, Sharon Chamberlain, a resident of Dykstra Hall has organized a collection to subsidize the payment for the ambulance in which Miss Quist was taken from the Gary Hospital to her home in Grand Rapids early this week.

According to College Chaplain William C. Hillegonds, the ambulance was provided by Notier Ver Lee - Langeland Funeral Home at a cut rate. Hope student Wendell Hyink drove the vehicle.

The Chapel Choir, of which Miss Bultman and Miss Quist are both members, also sent each a plant. Numerous campus organizations have sent flowers to the injured women.

## Last year one of our Campus Travel Reps Earned \$764— and a free trip to Europe.

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## Our Vending Machines

# Bandits Menace Hope Campus

By Pat Canfield

Vending machines dispense everything from soup to nuts to the members of the Hope College community. Purchasing items from these machines is such a common occurrence of campus life that few realize what a menace these one armed bandits actually are, especially in the area of student morale.

A pencil-scrawled note hastily taped to a soft-drink machine in the basement of Graves expresses an irate student's dismay at "having to stand hopelessly by as my dime's worth of Dr. Pepper trickled down the stainless steel drain because no paper cup came down to contain it."

IT IS HARD for an outsider to believe the effect that vending machines have on a student's life. The quick pre-chapel cup of coffee, for example, can turn the school-day into a nightmare when the coffee machine fails to operate properly. A tilted cup not only produced third-degree burns on the hands of the student frantically attempting to straighten it, but also induces severe psychological reactions. The stimulus-response chain (Surge for coffee to wake

up, R-buying the coffee) is broken and the student must attend chapel or other college activities unfilled. The student then places the blame for his feelings of discontent on chapel and classes, failing to realize that his frustrating coffee-machine experience lies at the heart of his problem.

The psychological implications of vending machines are amazingly far-reaching and complex. A coed with an important Friday night date attempts to launder her "best" dress for the occasion. After twelve dimes, the machine stubbornly refuses to start. Now Miss Coed changes her plans and ends up wearing an older, less liked dress and her evening date is a total wipe-out. She decides that her inability to discuss football plays with her date is the reason, when in reality the washing machine was at fault.

WHY SHOULD STUDENTS, who are already subjected to countless academic and social pressures, have to cope with the additional pressures caused by inoperative machines?

Removal of the vending apparatus would not solve the problem. The student's nature would com-

pel him to satisfy his hunger for a Baby Ruth or a cup of hot chocolate. Tensions would only increase if machines were removed.

Insuring 100 per cent workability of machines provides an ideal but impractical answer. Constant maintenance and surveillance might increase effectiveness, but this would be a costly and time-consuming procedure.

ONE CONSTRUCTIVE suggestion involves holding a special class — free of charge to all students — entitled "Mind over Matter — a Vending Machine Symposium." Representatives from Overkamp's and Bos' would be on hand for informal discussions as well as members of the psychology department. Selective tests would be given to determine the amount of "damage" already incurred by the collective student psyche and individual counseling would be proffered.

A fact-finding committee would be appointed to ascertain which types of machines cause the greatest amount of trouble. The Chapel Board has generously offered the use of its off-duty computer to record pertinent data resulting from the committee's study.

Merely ignoring this potentially dangerous situation will not solve it. As with other problems on the Hope campus, the byword should be "Action - now!"

## Dr. Parsons Discusses 'The Revolt of Reality'

"The Revolt of Reality" was the topic of Dr. E. Spencer Parsons, Dean of the Chapel at the University of Chicago at the All-College Assembly last Thursday in Dimmitt Memorial Chapel.

"What does it mean to be human?" was the main question posed in Dr. Parsons' lecture. He said that the gods we live by today are the gods of prestige, power performance and reputation. "Those who inherit the earth are the powerful, not the meek . . . We just don't consider people as fellow human beings," said Dean Parsons.

Dr. Parsons divided the revolt of reality into three parts: the first revolt being that of the American Negroes, the second among the poorer class, and the third revolt among the most privileged, referring to college students or people in that same age group.

He said that these three groups share the common problem of their institutions. "Institutions do not cherish human life for its creative possibilities," said Dr. Parsons.

Citing the example of "the best, hip and new students of the left", Dr. Parsons feels these groups " . . . should not be dismissed as a new set of kooks. They have just become aware of how bad the mo-

dern rat race of society in America is today". Thus they revolt against the inhumane treatment of man's fellow man.

"When a system has become dead in its rigormortis, that system can expect dead revolt to shatter its restrictions," said Dr. Parsons, again referring to the three groups revolting against reality.

That dead system in America today emphasizes justification by performance, prestige, power and reputation which cripples and stifles the human spirit, according to Dr. Parsons.

Dr. Parsons ended his speech by saying, "One can't just say man is what he makes and what he does, because this is not human".

## Lee Wenke Named New Development Assistant

Lee Wenke has been appointed Assistant Director of Development at Hope, according to Larry Ter Molen, Director of Development.

A 1960 Hope graduate, Mr. Wenke will work in the field of special gifts and deferred giving serving as the liaison between the College and various foundations and departments of the government.

According to President Calvin A. VanderWerf, the areas in which Mr. Wenke will work is the number one avenue of philanthropic giving today and a major source of funds for colleges and universities.

Mr. Wenke is the third Assistant Director of Development appointed this year. He will serve with John Tysse and Stuart Post, who were named to the position at the beginning of this year.

He will, said President VanderWerf, "round out the Development Office." With Mr. Post dealing with church and community relations, and Mr. Tysse working in alumni

## Student-Faculty Discussion Focuses on Modern Youths

The panel of six teachers and students discussed the topic of "Youth in the Sixties" last Friday for parents and others interested. The aspects of youth discussed pertained to Hope students, comparing them with students of other campuses.

Those participating were: College Chaplain William Hillemonds, Dean of Students Robert De Young, Donald Finn of the speech and drama department, Gretchen VanderWerf, Student Senate vice-president, Bob Thompson, Chairman of the



WITTY MERCENARY—Bob Kieft, a Swiss mercenary, reflects on the evil of warfare as he finds refuge in the bedroom of Raina, played by Debbie Noe.

## Little Theater Presents Shaw Satire Next Week

George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" will be the first major production of the Little Theater this year. A satire on war, the play will be staged November 15-18 under the direction of George Ralph.

The plot revolves around the Serbian-Bulgarian war of the 1880's. Captain Bluntschli, a Swiss mercenary fighting for the Serbs, seeks refuge in the bedroom of the daughter of a Bulgarian general. The Captain eventually becomes involved in the fortunes and loves of the Bulgarian family. Bluntschli utilizes sarcasm and

wit to devastate the romantic conception of war as a beautiful and noble struggle. The dry wit of the mercenary is designed to enjoyably expose warfare as a bloody farce. "Arms and the Man" aroused great controversy when it first appeared in the 1890's.

Bluntschli is played by Bob Kieft. Other roles are filled by Debbie Noe as Raina, John Lucius as Major Saranoff, Dennis Jones as Major Petkoff, Bonnie Everts as Catherine Petkoff, Joe Favale as Nicola, Don Battjes as the Russian Officer, and Patti Smith as the maid.

The set was designed by Donald Finn of the speech department. The lighting plot is the design of Ann Slaughter and Madeline Slovens is head of the light crew. The stage manager is Carol Latham and her assistants are Denny Farmer and David Crothers. The sound crew is headed by Nancy Broersma and Bob De Meester. Costumes are by Sherri.

## Dr. Van Eyl Receives N.S.F. Research Grant

Dr. F. Phillip Van Eyl, chairman of the Hope College psychology department has been named the recipient of a National Science Foundation grant to continue psychological research.

Dr. Van Eyl, a 1955 Hope graduate, is investigating the interactions between the visual, vestibular and kinesthetic senses, or how is our visual perception influenced by vestibular and tonic variables.

Earlier this summer, he was awarded an N.S.F. summer research grant and spent the summer months at the University of Michigan obtaining experimental evidence in support of a sensory interaction theory.

Before joining the Hope College staff in 1959, Dr. Van Eyl received his professional training in general experimental psychology at the Claremont Graduate School and University Center in California.

## Mortar Board Presents "The World of Apu"

Mortar Board will present the film "The World of Apu" next Friday and Saturday at 7 and 9 p.m. in Snow Auditorium.

This highly acclaimed film was produced, directed and adapted for the screen by Satyajit Ray. The third of Ray's trilogy on life in India, it gives a vivid and realistic description of life in Calcutta.

It tells of how a young man, played by Soumitra Chatterjee, spends his can't-afford-salad days of Bohemian genius in the slums of Calcutta. He happens to visit a wedding that has an unexpected and fateful conclusion — he marries the bride (Sarmila Tagore) himself, and for one year they live a garret idyl. Tragedy soon befalls him with the death of his wife, and he almost throws everything away due to his grief, until he finds himself again in his relation to his son.

Other actors are Swapan Mukherji as Pulu and Alok Chakravarty as Kajol. The admission is 50 cents per person.



LEE WENKE

and parent relations, all areas of Development work are now covered, said the President.

On Campus . . . This Weekend

## "A TIME FOR BURNING"

check bulletin for details

Sunday, November 12

## IN THE COLLEGE CHURCH

Morning Worship at 11:00 A.M.

In Dimmitt Chapel

Rev. Marlin VenderWilt, Central Church, Grand Rapids, preaching

Mr. Roger Davis, organist

Mr. Rick Veenstra, worship leader

Ushers will be members of Delta Phi



## anchor editorial

## On the RLC Proposals

**T**HE PROPOSALS PASSED by the Religious Life Committee this week are among the more healthy signs that have appeared on the campus of Hope College in a long time. This assertion can be supported from a number of different viewpoints, and the *anchor* hails them for what they mean and can mean for the College.

First and most important, the proposals are substantively sound. If adopted, they would certainly put the religious life of the College on foundations more solid and lasting than the present ones.

The first of the proposals deals with exemptions from chapel attendance. It states that a student may receive an exemption if he is a member of "a religious body whose beliefs conflict with the Hope College chapel requirement."

The principle behind this is pure religious toleration—a principle that was incorporated into our national philosophy almost since the country's inception. Respecting the views of others is a necessary attribute of both Americans and members of the academic community.

This is not to say that the College should not expose its students to the Christian principles on which it is founded. Students should be exposed to them, and are through required Bible courses and extra-curricular religious activities.

**B**UT WORSHIP IS DIFFERENT from exposure, and if one's beliefs forbid him to participate in the religious observances of another faith, compulsion is in bad taste. Out of respect for the student to violate his own religious convictions.

It should be noted that this is not saying that the College should respect a student's choice to sleep late or even to debate the virtues of compulsory worship in the abstract form. To obtain an exemption in this way, the student must have a letter from an official of his re-

ligious body, confirming that worship in our chapel would violate that body's beliefs. Other conscience considerations and convenience are not involved.

This plan also does not defeat the desire for religious exposure. The letter implies that the student in question has been exposed to religion and has made a choice. In all probability, no amount of 20 minute worship services would alter the beliefs founded on this previous exposure.

The second proposal advocates a graduated attendance system, with freshmen being required to attend chapel twice a week, sophomores once, and juniors and seniors not subject to compulsion at all.

Again, exposure to Christianity is not eliminated. All students are, for at least two years, present at worship services as well as confronted with the Church in required courses.

**T**HE PROPOSED SYSTEM has the added advantage of bringing the preparation for life, which is fostered in academic and social development, into the religious sphere as well. After being exposed to all facets of Christianity, the student is given the opportunity to choose how he will deal with it, just as he is given this choice in other areas.

The aim of education is to help the student be prepared for what he is to meet in the outside world. In a Christian college, religion is considered part of that outside world. The proposal would help the student to be as well prepared to meet religious challenges after graduation from Hope as he is to meet academic and social challenges.

The second viewpoint from which the proposals can be seen as healthy is that of how they were considered and acted upon. It was perfectly rational: proposed calmly and considered rationally. In conclusion, we express our hope that any further action taken on them will be effected in the same manner.

You know, this idea of non-compulsory chapel appeals to me.



Then, I could walk into chapel, sit down, refuse to stand for hymns, study my chemistry notes, read a newspaper, and people would turn to each other and say -



I mean, like, what a way to show your commitment



"Now there's a boy who takes his atheism seriously."



## Art Buchwald

## The Other War



The operations room of the 24th U.S. Army Recruiting Corps was tense with excitement. Gen. Rubicom, the commanding officer, came in with his staff and stared at the map on the wall.

"Any news from the front, colonel?"

"Yes, sir. We've heard from the Dartmouth patrol. They managed to get on campus unseen and got their card table set up in the administration building. They report they signed up four students for Officers Candidate School before they were discovered and had to retreat."

"Good show. Any word from Princeton?"

"NO, SIR. Not for two days. The last report we had was that Capt. Reilly and his men were surrounded by students who wouldn't let their car move. They're running short on water and food, and I don't know how much longer they'll be able to hold out."

"Call the Air Force and ask them if they'll make a drop."

"I did, sir, but the weather's been bad and all planes are grounded."

"Damn it, colonel, we've got to get relief to them somehow."

"I know, sir. We were thinking of sending in a relief force, but we've used up all our reserves at Harvard."

"What's the situation at Harvard?"

"Lt. Shivers is trapped with three recruiters in the office of the Harvard Crim-

"LT. SHIVERS?" a major cried. "That's my brother. How can you send a kid up to a place like that?"

"Easy does it, major," Gen Rubicom said grimly. "Lt. Shivers knew what he was doing when he volunteered for the 24th U.S. Army Recruiting Corps."

"Sure, you can say that standing here in this nice comfortable office seven stories

underneath the Pentagon. But what about the kids you send out day after day to Ohio State and the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Berkeley? What are you running, a suicide mission?"

"MAJOR, I WILL overlook your insubordination because I know how you feel about your brother. But I would like to assure you that I'm not heartless. How do you think I feel every time I send a patrol out to Yale or Columbia or Oberlin? Sure, I know they may never come back. But we've got a job to do, and I can't let emotion stand in the way of the Army's recruiting plans. Somebody's got to do the dirty work. War is hell, son."

At this juncture, the colonel says, "Sir, we've just got word from Reilly at Princeton."

"What does he say?"

"His message reads: 'Send us more students.'"

The general smiles. "Isn't that typical of Reilly. Colonel? I want to recommend him for the distinguished recruiting cross, and send out that quote to the press. We need a hero at a time like this."

"SIR, THE FIRST Provisional Recruiters Brigade has just got back from Stanford," a staff officer says.

"How many missing?"

"Five. Schwartz, Weatherill, Puchinski, Kelly and Ascareil were last seen going into the student union to rescue a Dow Chemical Co. recruiter and they never came out."

The general looks off into space and says, "Why do the good ones always go first?"

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## Readers Speak Out

## Dear Editor . . .

In response to Al Wildschut's letter in last week's *anchor*: I have fought for my country (World War II); so, by the way, did my father (World War I), my grandfather (Civil War), and my grandfather's great-grandfather (American Revolution). I firmly believe that the ten Hope students who went to Washington, D.C. for the demonstrations were following one of our country's most basic traditions: the right and the duty of citizens to protest that which they believe to be wrong.

John A. Barlow

In John Nivala's column a couple of weeks ago, when he wrote on "Bigotry" he fell prey to the very practice he was condemning—writing from a prejudiced, emotional viewpoint. It is astonishing, considering his concern with slanted news, that he did not notice that the available news coming from the Near East was just as strongly, though perhaps more subtly, slanted. Or maybe not so surprising—"The Church Herald" article might have surprised him only because it differed so radically from the viewpoint he had already accepted.

Another surprising aspect of Nivala's column was that he attacked an article which was plainly opinion (as his was and this is) and never even noticed the out-and-out slanting in the newspapers and on television, which are supposed to simply report the facts with the minimum possible bias. John Bagot Glubb cites the case of the newsman in the '49 war, whose editor told him not to write about the Arabs—his readers wanted to hear about the brave Israelis." Judging by the date lines, this is still the situation.

Then this business of urging everyone to "adapt" for which Nivala condemned the "Church Herald"—since when have our principles been to adapt to an evil just because it exists? We were supposed to have learned the futility of that policy at Munich. And since when has morality had no connection with reality.

In short, this article is a fine example of the results of the very thing it is attacking—the power of the slanted word, read unawares.

Donald C. Page

As I see it, the "chapel question" is this: Is our present chapel services so worthwhile that it should be required of every-

one—even those who deny its value? I would like to answer, "yes."

But I wonder if we still have the opportunity to answer this question. A subtle change has been working its way into the fiber of our College community. The nature of this change is found in everything we say: "Have you fulfilled your obligation this week?" "I'm going to sit upstairs, I've got a test today." Evidence of this change is subtly worked into our jokes: "...only place in the country which unites Science and Religion—in the same pew. . . ."

Perhaps the most glaring expression of this change is found within the chapel system itself. We punish our "chapel-cutters" by making them attend chapel. Is chapel a punishment?

With dismay I witness the quibbling about "the compulsory aspect" of chapel. Is this quibbling not an accepted symptom of a deeper change? Are we free to say "our chapel service is a must for all?" Perhaps not. But, if not, then we must work to understand and root out the subtle change which has worked its way into our entire campus existence.

Sincerely,  
Don Luidens

The *anchor* story two weeks ago on Opus publications contained the following statement: Opus "...reserves the right to censor anything that is not in good taste. . . ." While this is technically correct, I would suggest it places the emphasis in the wrong place.

Implicit in the title of editor which Messrs. Schwegler, Boese and I have is the responsibility of determining standards by which we can judge works submitted to us. What is important is that these are standards of inclusion rather than exclusion, for as a student magazine, "Opus" wishes to be the vehicle for all student literary creations. We have had too much difficulty in the past with non-"Opus" personnel determining publication policy, and for this reason wish to reserve for ourselves the final judgment on works printed. The emphasis properly belongs on "Opus" as a magazine with as much autonomy as possible, one in which standards of publication are its own prerogative.

Bruce Ronda  
Opus editor-in-chief

(Continued on page 5)

HOPE COLLEGE  
**anchor**  
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN



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## Faculty Focus

## The Bolshevik Revolution: A View From Afar

**Editor's Note:** Faculty Focus this week is written by Michael Petrovich of the history department. Mr. Petrovich earned his bachelor's degree at Shepherd College and his masters at the University of Chicago. He is the coordinator of the GLCA conference on Russian and Eastern European studies that is being held on Hope's campus this weekend.

By Michael B. Petrovich

The ten days that "shook the world" in November, 1917, bringing the Bolsheviks to power in Russia, have evolved into years, decades, and reached the half-century mark this week. The Soviet Union is fifty years old and enjoying the status of one of the two most powerful military nations in the world—the status Russia never previously enjoyed in her long history.

**WHAT STARTED AS** a coup d'état, masterfully guided by Lenin, against the Provisional Government, the first and the only democratic government in Russian history, has resulted in the creation of the first socialist and totalitarian country in the world. The "senseless dreams" of a portion of the Russian intelligentsia of the 40's and the 60's of the 19th century—were translated now into the beginning of a "new epoch in world history"—the age of common man!

Leon Trotsky, one of the organizational god-fathers of the Bolshevik Revolution, believed the future would see men with noble gait and bearing, with beautiful speech and high intelligence. "Man will become immeasurably stronger, wiser and subtler; his body will become more harmonized, . . . his voice more musical. . . . The average human type will rise to the heights of an Aristotle, a Goethe, a Marx." Lenin foresaw a blending of mental and physical labor which would make the workingman-ruler the realization of a philosopher-king.

**WELL, THE FUTURE** is here and now! This week marks the 50th anniversary since the proclamation of advent of the new society by Lenin in Russia. Has the promise of the Bolshevik Revolution been fulfilled? Has the century of common man finally arrived? More specifically, how is one to comprehend what is today Soviet Union—if one is to sympathize with the Russian poet Tyutchev who sang long ago that "by reason alone you cannot hope to comprehend Russia?" In other words, what kind of a society would a student of Hope College Vienna Summer School encounter in Russia next summer?

The leaders of the Soviet Russia claim to have established a socialist classless society, to have brought to the world a new and higher form of democracy, to have become the champions of peace and uni-

versal prosperity, the last being a favorite swansong of Khrushchev.

**INDEED, PEACE AND** peaceful co-existence became now the synonyms of the new Soviet diplomatic offensive. Thus, one is reminded of a question put before a highly placed Soviet official - "Would there be a World War III?" to which he replied that the Third World War will not occur but the struggle for peace shall be so intense that a half of mankind will perish in the process!

A Hope student in his sojourn through Russia will sense an industrially minded nation, indeed, a nation which, in the words of Professor Turkevich of Princeton, "is not a Marxist state-but a technocracy!" The progress made in the field of industrialization in the Soviet Union could not be over-emphasized. AND this despite the destructive forces of civil war in the 20's and German military invasion in the 40's.

But, is a society to be judged solely on the basis of what it hurls into space or the sophisticated arms it employs to conduct its "intense struggle for peace?" Is sputnik to be taken as the symbol of the Soviet challenge to the rest of the world?

**ONE OF THE** characteristic features of Tsarist Russia was the separation of state and society. With some notable exceptions, the membership in the "establishment" of Imperial Russia was the privilege reserved exclusively for the nobility and landowning gentry with the Tsar enjoying the plenitude of autocratic power.

The Soviet Union which calls itself a socialist democracy was, at least for the first 47 years of its existence, the system dominated by one man who, whatever his



MICHAEL PETROVICH

constitutional position, was able to assert himself, whether he did so by real authority like Lenin, or through terror, like Stalin, or through a combination of force of habit and cunning like Khrushchev.

**IN VIEW OF** Professor Schapiro, of the University of London, "the whole basis of Soviet government, with its emphasis on the need for a doctrine or theory according to which all policy must be pursued, requires one man to make decisions. Neither the institutions of the party nor those of the government have been able to take root in political life in the sense that

they play an independent role which cannot be overcome by manipulation."

And in Russia in 1967, some eleven years since Khrushchev's de-Stalinization speech, there are no institutional safeguards against the possible emergence of a lesser or greater Stalin.

**IT IS HERE THAT** our Hope College student will find the true issue that separates the Western democratic world, with all its evils and imperfections, and the Communist world. Professor Sidney Hook of New York University maintains the issue dividing the two worlds is "basically a moral issue, not an economic or religious or one of productivity." The issue is whether the generality of men have the right to freely choose their own destiny, including the right to choose wrongly, or whether their choices are to be made by all-knowing party officials or all-powerful despots. The issue, as Professor Hook sees it, is not "the issue of capitalism or socialism," since neither system exists in pure form anywhere in the world. It is rather the freedom to choose one's own economical and political shoes and the freedom to change them in the light of one's own experience.

As long as such a freedom is not enjoyed by Soviet citizens, as long as the Soviet government fears the pen of Russian writers to be they an Andrei Sinyavsky or a Yuli Daniels or a Svetlana Alliluyeva—the Soviet leaders currently enjoying what Time Magazine calls "the orgy of self-praise and the endless litanies of statistics"—would make the best birthday gift to the Russian people if they were to rediscover and implement the simple political truths of two thousand years or more of human civilization.

## Readers Speak Out . . .

## More Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 4)

Why is it that demonstrators are so often equated with draft card burners? The students who went to Washington are brave enough to fight for their country, even if it isn't with guns. They are brave enough to face the ridicule that those who oppose them sling at them, and this sometimes takes a courage stronger than that needed to face bullets.

I am sure that these students do not take democracy or their country lightly. They would not take the time to question, as they have by their recent actions, if they did. Nor do they take the value of human life lightly. "Bring our boys back—alive" was a saying heard and seen often at the march in Washington. Ten or fifteen years from now thousands of Americans will be able to say to children who will study the Vietnam war "Yes, my son died fighting in Vietnam." Can it be denied that these people would rather have a live demonstrator than a dead hero?

Beverly Greer

Sir:

We would like to make a reply to the article in your school paper concerning the end of compulsory Chapel here at Central. First of all, whatever changes occur at Central do not concern you and will certainly not affect Hope College. The faculty and administration feel that college students are mature enough to know whether or not they desire to attend Chapel services. No one can beat religion into an individual. Religion can not be made a compulsory law—it is the individual's faith which decides whether or not he will go to Church Services.

Secondly, we would like to reply to the so called horrors "of rooming with a Catholic." This statement seems to stem from a biased, radical view of our faith. Being

Catholic does not allow us to talk belittlingly of the Reformed Church or any other Church for that matter. You certainly do not have enough knowledge of the Catholic faith to write openly about it. I suggest that you know something about the Catholic religion before you start bombasting it with such stupid nonsense.

The end of compulsory Chapel is not a step backward, but a step toward religious freedom, and the maturing of the student. Maybe, by viewing religion as individual preference, an end will come to the rash judgements and prejudices of such people as you. Religion can sometimes blind a person to the fact that other people have different ideas, which may be as sound as his own.

Sincerely,

Richard Dupart  
Daniel J. O'Donnell  
Robert A. Andersen

Remember the poll that was taken two weeks ago as you entered Phelps dining room? Did you ever hear the results of this "fair impartial" survey? Of course not.

All students who are required to eat on this campus were asked their personal preference between cafeteria or family style dinners. The large majority expressed the desire for cafeteria style.

However, we have yet to see the results of this "democratic" poll.

Family style meals are very inconvenient and inefficient. Students are forced to waste precious time standing in line and more time waiting for one of the scarce waiters to attend them. If the dining service insists on serving meals in this manner, it should develop a more efficient way of seating students and should employ considerably more help.

We realize that the intent is to generate the warmth and friendliness for which this college is noted. But meals of this type only produce frustration and unpleasantness.

Our thanks to the dining service for respecting and adhering to our opinions in such a democratic manner.

Sincerely,

Sally Korstange  
Julie Vander Berge  
Joan Hinkamp  
Kathy Leet  
Charlene Kruienza  
Nancy Banta  
Candy Weaver

Mr. Wildschut's letter in last week's anchor concerning the Washington March had to be either incredibly naive or a clever spoof on those who would rather not have students actively involve themselves in questioning campus and extra-campus procedures. Since I simply cannot believe Mr. Wildschut simplistic enough to believe the sentiments he voiced in his letter, I must choose to believe he was engaging in subtleties worthy of a second and close reading.

"Are you brave enough to go to Vietnam to fight for your country?" could thus be interpreted as a slam against those who demand that students work through proper channels, with an obvious play on progressive legislation being swallowed up (bogs and rice-paddies?) by the great faceless bureaucracy (read: the military machine.) Clever, very clever. "If you don't like the way this conflict is being handled! perhaps it would be to your advantage to join a different team." Aha, an obvious reference to the venerable "if you don't like it here, get out" argument. And since Mr. Wildschut is doubtless aware that

(Continued on page 6)

## Make Recording On Hope Organ

A stereo recording of organ music played on the Hope College organ is now available. Roger Davis and James Tallis, both with the Hope music faculty since 1963, present ten pieces of organ music.

The selections include "Prelude and Fugue in G Major" by Bach as well as three of his Schubler Organ Chorales, "Deck Thyself, O My Soul" and "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming" (Brahms). "Andante in F Major (Samuel Wesley), and Purcell's "Trumpet Voluntary in D Major." Each side of the record is concluded with a work by Merced Dupre; on Side I, "Cortege et Litanie" and on Side II, "Variations sur un Noel."

The Skinner organ located in Dimnent Memorial Chapel, on which the two musicians perform, was built in 1929 and completely refurbished in 1963, by Mr. Davis.

The record selling for \$3.45, is available at the Blue Key book store in Van Raalte Hall.

## The Best of Peanuts

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## The Sandbox

## On Non-Candidates

By John Nivala



One of the most consistently amusing aspects of American life has been the nominating of presidential candidates. Every four years, at least one of the major parties plays hot potato with the nomination. Because of the adverse connotations connected to the word "desire," we are treated to the ludicrous spectacle of non-candidates flying around the country on non-political tours spouting statements indicating their nonchalance toward the presidential office. What nonsense.

IT APPEARS THAT all of these unannounced candidates are waiting for their party to discover that one of them is the ideal candidate and thus force him to accept the nomination. That's about like trying to force Muhammed Ali to stay out of the army. The problem lies in determining what exactly constitutes an ideal candidate. There appear to be several general qualifications.

For instance, the ideal candidate would have to be born in the Midwest of middle or upper class, ethnically mixed, caucasian parents. His father would have to

be a Protestant businessman from the East, and his mother should be a West Coast Roman Catholic. It would also be advantageous to have some Jewish relatives who were exiled to the deep South. Due to the vicissitudes of birth, any one of these categories is interchangeable with the others.

IF THE CANDIDATE does find himself deficient in one of these areas, he may resolve his problem through marriage. However, once he has done this, the thought of divorce or separation must never cross his mind. If it does not work out, he must live with the problem. People like the idea of the happily married politician.

With regards to his financial background, the candidate should be rich but not ostentatious. It does not matter if his wealth is inherited or self-gained, as long as it is carried with humility. If the candidate is rich because of his family background, he should devote his life to humanitarian causes, whether he believes in them or not. Thereward comes from the feeling of service and the amount of publicity received.

If the candidate is a self-made man, he must avoid all associations with the evils of industrial competition or management. Above all, he must have nothing to do with such occupations as munitions manufacturing or used car selling. Both are surrounded by reputations that tend to tarnish the image of brotherly love that every candidate must have.

THE IDEAL CANDIDATE should also be well educated but must, at all costs, avoid the stigma of intellectualism. Ideally, the non-candidate would have attended a

small state school receiving either a teaching certificate with a major in sociology or a degree allowing him to go to law school. If he makes the mistake of entering an institution with a high academic rating, he should take pains to get caught cheating on an exam or in the girls' dorms after hours. This will prove he is a regular guy.

Finally, the ideal candidate must possess reassuring physical features and a warm personality. It is surprising how many vocal errors can be covered up by a square chin, straight teeth, and a hearty laugh. The non-candidate's hair should be short, (long hair being reserved for the senatorial sect), and he should have a closet full of black and dark blue suits. For variety, some may be pin-striped. With this ministerial garb, a few non-candidates might be able to win the public's confidence without opening their mouths. For some, this is a decided asset.

YOU WILL NOTICE that nothing was mentioned about the ideal candidate's political beliefs. Of course, he must belong to a party, but that's as far as he has to commit himself. Nobody really expects him to have a consistent set of beliefs. The ideal candidate should have the ability to tell the people what they want without having to give them what they need.

Outside of George Wallace, the greatest disaster to hit American politics since the War of 1812, all of today's candidates, non-committal as they are, have been trying to convince us that they are the right man for the presidency. Unfortunately, like Peter Seeger's little boxes, they all look the same.

Dear Editor:

## More Letters...

(Continued from page 5)  
Wildschut is doubtless aware that dissent is one of democracy's most prized characteristics, he must be satirizing certain unnamed campus figures who propose that questioning is nearly a Pelagian heresy. Finally, Mr. Wildschut rhetorically asks, "Do you regard democracy so lightly that a well-regimented communist country would fit you better?" This is a transparent play on dress, housing, eating, visiting, chapel rules, and other such freedoms we enjoy: Mr. Wildschut is far too subtle to suggest which of his two alternatives applies in our case.

If Mr. Wildschut was only kidding, maybe Opus will print this as an example of form criticism.

Bruce Ronda

The skeleton of Dimnent Memorial chapel, which was once the focal point of Hope College, stands bleak and isolated on a corner of campus—a memorial only to an almost extinguished Christian influence. The remnant of ten piety stricken sinners find inner consolation in the intimate corporate worship they share. One retired professor remembers the days when compulsory chapel, or for that matter any chapel at all, was an important issue on campus.

The perennial question of compulsory chapel is with us still this year. This issue involves a great deal more than just sitting through morning chapel services, which you may or may not be inwardly motivated to attend. Any consideration of this matter will have to take into account not only what Hope College is today, but, of more significance, what Hope College will be in the future and what basis it will be operating on then.

We call Hope a Christian College. What is this based on? It is my contention that, even though the chapel system as it stands now may have its faults, the very

existence of chapel as a noticeable part of our life on campus gives Hope a distinctive atmosphere—it makes a contribution to the Christian emphasis which has been an important part of Hope. With the removal of the requirement on chapel attendance, in all probability attendance would dwindle to nearly nothing. I realize this statement cannot be empirically proven for Hope's campus, but from looking at Friday morning chapel attendance and from attitudes often displayed on campus, I feel this is a reasonable assumption to make.

Let us look at the history of one of the other institutions who were at one time religiously centered. Take for example Oberlin. This college was founded by the Presbyterian church. It too went through a period such as we are going through now. Its administration lowered the standards of religious requirements, to meet the demands of certain students, and through progressive changes has come to the position it is now in—a completely secularized institution. They still have their chapel on campus, but how much is it used?

We now find ourselves at the crucial point where we must decide what Hope College is to be in the future. Without the continuous reminder of chapel to both faculty and students of the religious basis of this college, we will quickly lose sight of this emphasis.

The chapel question is not so much a matter of compulsory religion as it is a choice between a secular or a Christian institution. Many of the students who are at Hope today came here because it is a small Christian college. I know this is the reason I came and I would hope that our college would maintain the standards that will be attractive to future students who have this objective in mind.

Jan Kemink

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# anchor review

## 'A Time For Burning' Exposes Racial Alienation

**Editor's Note:** This week's critique is written by junior Norm Mol. The movie, "A Time For Burning," will be shown in a number of dormitories and cottages this weekend. It was also the featured film at the Geneva Retreat in October.

By Norm Mol

"A Time For Burning" is about an attempt that failed. The attempt was that of an all-white Lutheran congregation in Omaha to make contact with a Negro congregation of the same faith. The failure is manifest in the resignation of the pastor after his ideas nearly caused the congregation to split.

"A Time For Burning" is a documentary film. What's more, the events in the film were filmed as they happened. Cameras were brought to Omaha to record an experiment, and they were rolling as the experiment back-fired.

Meetings and discussions are unrehearsed. The opinions of everyone from the reluctant church board members to the eloquent young Negro were recorded as they were spontaneously expressed. All of this makes "A Time For Burning" a unique film that tells the truth about one of the biggest failures of our society.

**THE WAY THE** film was made sets its tone. By presenting a series of disjointed events, the film gives the viewer a sense of chaos. This feeling is appropriate because it emphasizes the actual situation.

I was very much affected by this chaos as I viewed "A Time For Burning." The action early in the film seemed purposeless. The conversations and discussions were superficial and trite. There came a point, however,

### Choir Members Give Dutch Book To Hope Library

An autographed copy of a book delving into the history of the Reformed Church in America and The Netherlands has been presented to Hope College by its author H. Algra of Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.

The book, "The Wonder of the 19th Century - The Free Church and the Common People," was presented to two Hope College students, Dale Matthews and Norm Mol this past summer.

Matthews and Mol were members of the Hope College Chapel Choir which toured Europe during June and July. The two Hope students stayed overnight with the Algra family after presenting a concert in Leeuwarden.

Mr. Algra is a member of The Netherlands Parliament and head of that country's Christian Party.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

Tom Hildebrandt, Editor

when meaning began to emerge out of the disorder. For me, that point came during a discussion between what seemed to be a group of pastors. One man said, "If I sell my home to a Negro family, and then that family cannot financially maintain it, it is likely that they will invite another family to share it. And there's nothing like families sharing residences in a neighborhood meant for one-family homes to start a decline in real estate values."

**THE ABSOLUTE STEREOTYPE** that this man had of Negroes is what hit me. It was an open, undeniable prejudice which set the stage for the many expressions of prejudice that followed. After this, the film became, for me, a deep inquiry into the nature of prejudice.

The prejudice is that of the members of Omaha's Augustana Lutheran Church. It is brought out by the preaching and the actions of their young pastor, Rev. Youngdahl.

Certain that the gospel he was commissioned to preach has something to say about accepting all men, Rev. Youngdahl attempts to bring his congregation to confrontation with members of the black community just a few blocks from Augustana Church. Some members are willing; many are not. Their veneer of piety soon breaks down, and their lack of concern for other human beings

is exposed. One man, when asked why informal discussions between couples from both congregations should not take place, could only answer, "The time is not right."

**IN THE END**, Rev. Youngdahl decides that his attempt to break down barriers has failed. Under pressure from members of his own congregation, he resigns rather than cause a split in the church. He does not lose faith in the rightness of his cause, but the resistance is too strong to be overcome. After seeing "A Time For Burning," one wonders if the resistance will ever be overcome.

"A Time For Burning" presents the stark reality about the church and her failure to find solutions to the big problems. But this failure is indicative of the failure of all of society. The fact that the people are church people does not change the nature of the problem.

The film is a graphic representation of real people—people who are so trapped by their fears that they cannot open themselves to other human beings. "A Time For Burning" speaks to more than just the churchman. It is a warning for all men to start thinking about the problem and working toward a solution.

**THERE ARE SOME** hopeful notes. The resignation of Pastor Youngdahl leaves the confused parishioners with many questions. They are, at least, no longer blind to the problem, and the film



NORM MOL

indicates that they have not stopped thinking about it.

Also, the fact that the film was produced at all is a sign that there are people who are willing to face the truth. Lutheran Film Associates should be given credit for putting the film into circulation when they might well have swept it under the carpet.

The close of the film left me feeling uncomfortable and some-

what uneasy. The action of the film turned suddenly from the turbulence of discussions and confrontations to the quiet of the pastor reading his letter of resignation. The change was a relief—but a disturbing one. For me, it was a time for thinking and for letting the impact of the film settle in. The chaos I had felt was being smoothed over, but the memory of it remained strong.

**MY REACTIONS MAY** say something to you, and they may not. I expect my reactions to be different on second viewing. I can hardly expect your reactions to be like mine. I would hope that my feelings would simply say, "This is what might happen to you when you see it."

"A Time For Burning" shows a failure. It can be suggested that the film is prophetic of future failure, not only in the church but in all of society.

If Detroit was a new kind of riot, as many people feel it was, and if it was only a prelude to a new kind of violence which we are going to face next summer, then the message of "A Time For Burning" is not hopeful. It says, "There is no time left: our attempts are failing and we are burning." Seeing the film now may only emphasize the fact that time is running out on this problem.

## College Church Sponsors Theological Study Trip

During the weekend of November 17-19, the outreach commission of the College Church will be sponsoring a trip to the Ecumenical Institute in Chicago. The Institute attempts to look at issues relevant to the modern day and to look at and apply theology to these issues in challenging 20th century terms.

The Ecumenical Institute is located on the grounds of the former Bethany Theological Seminary. The Institute includes former preachers who have left the institutional church in their attempts to study Christianity as a way of life.

Chaplain William Hillemonds commented that the basis for the Ecumenical Institute was to study what it meant to be a Christian

in 1967. The center aims at renewing the total church through the renewal of local congregations. It serves as a center for both research and training.

The weekend trip includes an intensive seminar course which will deal with such contemporary theologians as Paul Tillich and Dietrich Bonhoeffer. Also, as part of the seminar, new forms of worship will be employed.

The weekend programs begins with dinner on Friday and officially concludes after lunch on Sunday.

This year the College Church is granting \$200 to subsidize the trip. It will be possible for 17 people to attend the seminar at a maximum cost of \$5 per person.

## Interdisciplinary Programs, Summer Grad Study Seen

(Continued from page 1)

for Academic Affairs. "They are difficult to do well, however," he observed.

**DESPITE THE NUMBER** of programs which the committee is looking into, the chairman does not see too many startling new programs ahead for the College. "As I see it, we're not going to innovate too many new things," he said. Dean Vander Lugt commented on the necessity to consolidate and evaluate the present program.

Pete Smith, one of the student members of the committee, noted that the committee looks at each topic and asks how it "fits into the 100 years history of Hope." Both Smith and the Dean noted a tendency of the committee to move slowly.

Dr. Vander Lugt noted that an approach to education is not necessarily good because it is new. He pointed out that the change-over to the quarter system at some colleges has not had the best results. At Pittsburgh, for example, millions of dollars had been lost because there were not enough students in the summer quarter to offset the overhead cost.

**HOPE** considered the switch to the 4-4-1 program when Dr. VanderWerf became President in 1963, but the proposal was voted down by the faculty.

Any change in policy proposed

by the EPC is subject to review by the faculty and Administration, as well as the Board of Trustees.

Smith said that it was unlikely that the committee would adopt many new programs on its own.

"The proposals will have to come from another committee," he said.

**ONE POLICY** which Smith would like to see the EPC act on this year is compulsory course evaluation. This evaluation, he said would be for the private use of the professor.

In order for the EPC to consider such a proposal as this, Smith said, the Senate would have to approve the measure and refer it to the student-faculty committee.

"I would see the students as the means to push reform on this campus," he said.

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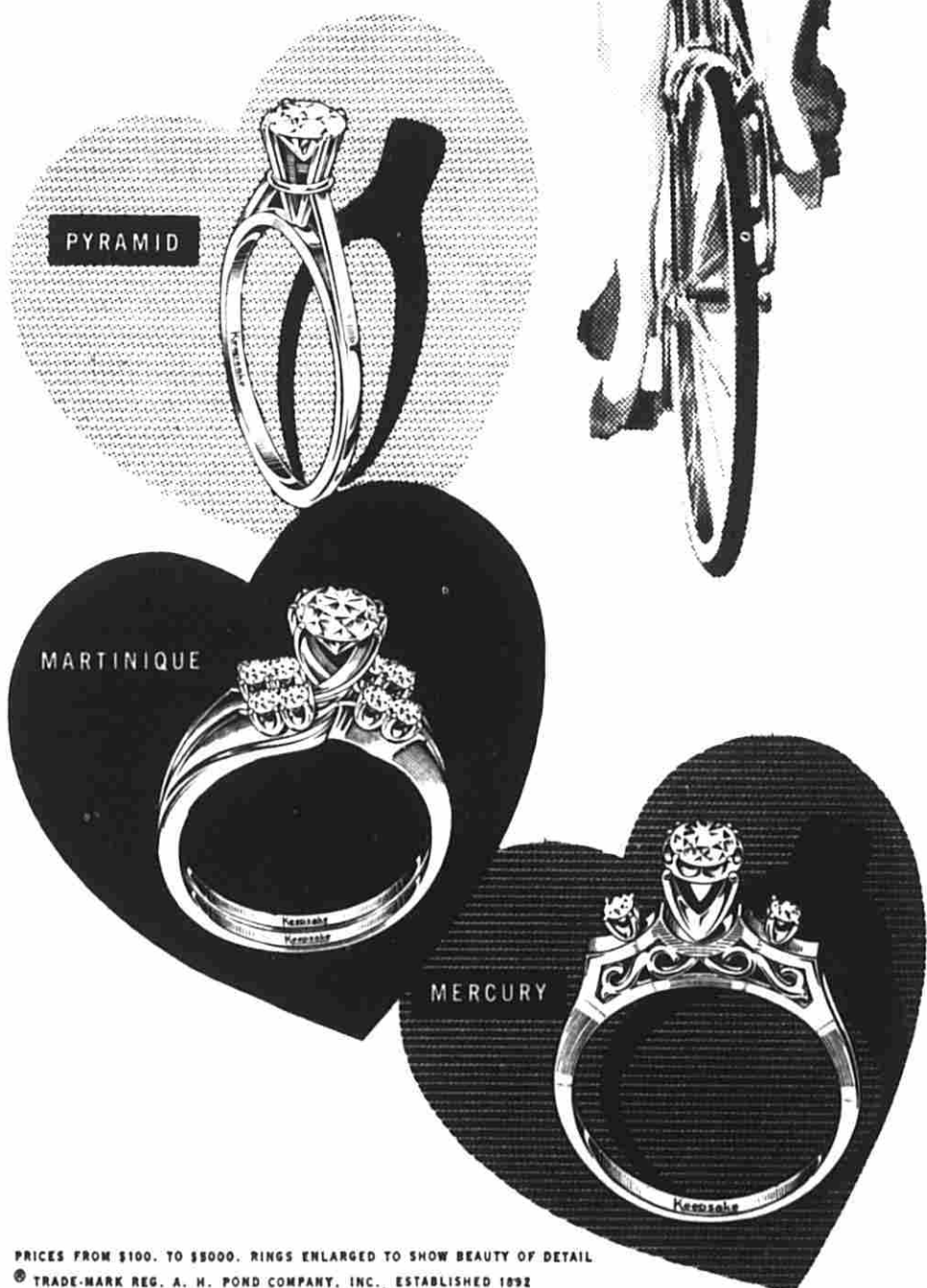
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**SLIPPERY FOOT**—Soccer team captain Fred Schutmaat slips a little as he drives the ball toward the net. The wet field did not hinder him from scoring two goals, however, as the Dutch won the contest, 4-0.

## Soccer Team Defeats Wabash in Muddy Game

It was muddy and rainy when the Hope soccer team met the soccer team from Wabash College last Friday. The players ran slowly and when they ran fast, they slipped in the mud. Wabash was inexperienced in league play; this is their first year in the league. Consequently Wabash lost to the Dutchman, 4-0.

The first goal was scored by Hope's captain, Fred Schutmaat, in the second period. He scored two goals during that period. The second time he scored he had dribbled the ball down the field and was running fast. He fell in the mud close by the Wabash goal, but got up and booted the ball into the net for a 2-0 lead.

The remaining scoring came in the fourth period of play. Schutmaat stood at the corner of the field after being awarded a corner kick. He booted the ball high in the air and it came down on the head of Al Griswold. Griswold guided the ball into the net with the use of his head -- his favorite scoring method -- and it was 3-0.

Moments later the same procedure occurred again, only this

time it was Art Hudack's head that guided the ball into the net. The Hope defense played well, not allowing the opposition to score. Jim Knott, Hope's goalie, made many fine saves. The offense took the pressure off the defense by keeping the ball on the Wabash side of the field most of the time. This was one game where experience showed.

## Coordinating Task Force Seeks To Relate Athletics

President Calvin A. VanderWerf has recently set up an Athletic Task Force composed of persons from various positions in the college.

The purpose of this group is to coordinate the sports on Hope's campus into a constructive relationship with the other parts of the college. The President described it as a coordinating group and a clearing house."

Students Mark VanderLaan and Rick Wood join chairman Larry Ter Molen, Director of Developments, coach Gordon Brewer, Clarence Handlogten, Director of Business Affairs, Dr. Norman

Rounding out the league are the Indies (1-5), the Knicks (1-5) and the Cents (0-6-1).

Whether or not this season would be completed was up in the air when the anchor went to press on Wednesday. The fraternities were debating whether the season would be completed with snowball, mudball, or football competition.

## Three Hopeites Study in GLCA Bogota Program

Four Hope College juniors are among 47 students from 16 different institutions participating in a Great Lakes Colleges Association study program at Bogota, Colombia during the 1967-68 academic year.

Participants from Hope College are Norma Emerson, Karen Gilbert, Rosalie Hudnut, and Jean Schrottenboer.

Under the program, students live with Colombian families and study Spanish and Latin American culture at the GLCA center in Bogota, capital city of Colombia.

Students are enrolled in one of five institutions of higher education in Bogota: the University of the Andes; Javeriana University; the National University of Colombia; Andres Bello Seminary; and the Advanced School of Public Administration.

## Ashland Next

# Albion Tilt is 'Snowed-Out'

By Bob Vanderberg  
Anchor Sports Editor

It doesn't happen very often, but it did happen last Saturday. A FOOTBALL GAME was cancelled because of bad weather and poor field conditions. The two teams involved were the Hope Flying Dutchmen and the Albion Britons.

Doesn't it seem strange that a football game could be postponed because of bad weather? Yes, it does. Check your newspapers, fans, and you'll find that the Hope-Albion match was the only college football game in the nation called off last weekend.

According to Hope assistant coach Lawrence Green, Riverview Park was not in playing condition for Saturday's game. "We went out there Saturday morning and it was tough to even stand up. I'd say there was six inches of mud under the snow."

ASKED ABOUT THE possibility of moving the game to Van Raalte Field, Green said, "We checked that field too, and it was also in bad shape. As a matter of fact, we checked fields in Zeeland and other areas around here, but it was the same story everywhere."

MIAA rules prohibit league members to make up any postponed games. This, of course, is a big break for Hope. Since the Dutch don't have to play the Britons of Albion, they will finish with a league record of 1-3, thus escaping a possible 3-way tie for the cellar with Kalamazoo and

Adrian, both of whom finished with 1-4 marks.

Thus, the Dutchmen finish in fourth place behind Alma (6-0), Olivet (5-1), and Albion (2-2).

THE ALBION "SNOW-OUT" was the second postponed game the Dutch have been treated to in the last two seasons. Hope fans will remember last year's fabled Bluffton game, which never was played because the elements intervened to mercifully save the Dutch from meeting disaster at that Ohio school. (In 1965, Bluffton blitzed Hope, 23-6, in Holland.)

With the Dutch owning a 2-5 record, one game remains on the

schedule. Tomorrow, Hope is listed as the opponent for Ashland College, which, as fate would have it, is another Ohio school. Ashland, which has a record of 7-0-1, showed a fine offense last week while romping over Anderson College, 53-33. The Eagles have played one other MIAA foe this season, whipping Adrian 37-0.

Hope and Ashland have met twice before on the gridiron, with each team winning once. Ashland won the last game between the two, 24-0 in 1963.

Of course, the game might be postponed because of bad weather and poor field conditions.

## Adrian Wins Cross-Country Championship; Hope is Fifth

Placing five runners in the top twenty, Adrian College won its first MIAA cross country championship since 1946 Tuesday afternoon at Hope's Van Raalte campus course.

The Bulldog harriers led the way with 51 points, followed by Calvin with 62, Alma with 82, and Kalamazoo with 85. The Flying Dutchmen totaled 104, beating out only Albion (107) and Olivet (196).

Taking individual honors in the meet was Kalamazoo's undefeated sophomore John Wismer, who turned in a time of 21:00 flat, a fine performance considering the condition of the 4-mile course. Three seconds behind Wismer was Alma's freshman flash, Don Yehle, with Adrian's Tom Swihart placing third, Calvin's Jim Admiraal fourth, and Adrian's Bob Zane fifth.

Hope's top runner was Cal Osterhaven, who ran eighth. Other Orange and Blue Harriers doing

well were Dick Bisson (11th), Rick Bruggers (19th), and Wayne Meerman (24th).

Bruggers, who was beaten in just one race in MIAA competition, was hampered in Tuesday's meet by a pulled leg muscle. This explains his disappointing 19th place finish.

The MIAA title is decided by both the league meet and the regular season dual meets. Thus, Adrian and Calvin finished 1-2, while Hope, Albion and Kalamazoo ended up in a three-way tie for third. Alma finished sixth and Olivet closed the season in last.

Kazoo's Wismer was chosen as the league's Most Valuable performer. The Hornet soph, besides winning individual honors in the conference meet, also went through the season undefeated.

The all-MIAA team was also announced. Selected were Bruggers, Wismer, Yehle, Admiraal and Swihart.

## Review of the News

### Elections

In a number of off-year elections across the nation, results varied with outstanding victories on both the Democratic and Republican sides. However, it is generally contended that the Republicans have continued their winning trend that started in 1966.

The most conspicuous Republican gains were in Kentucky and New Jersey. Republicans won an edge on state governorships for the first time since 1954, with Republicans outnumbering Democrats 26 to 24. In Kentucky, conservative Republican Louie B. Nunn was elected to the governorship, waging a campaign conspicuously aimed at Johnson Administration policies.

In New Jersey, Republicans recaptured both houses of the state legislature from the Democrats led by Governor Richard Hughes.

In Cleveland, Democratic state legislator Carl B. Stokes won the mayoral election to become the first Negro elected mayor of a major American city.

Another Negro Democrat, Richard G. Hatcher, was apparently elected mayor of Gary, Ind., after a battle against race and his own party organization. The margin was so slim against Republican Joseph P. Radigan in a city that has voted Democratic for more than 30 years, that a judicial recount seemed unavoidable.

Republicans failed to achieve one of their major 1967 goals, in the city election of Philadelphia, where Democratic Mayor James H. T. Tate was re-elected by a margin of about 11,000 votes.

In the only other gubernatorial contest Tuesday, Democratic Rep. John Bell Williams, an unswerving segregationist, was elected chief executive of Mississippi.

Two noteworthy referenda were turned down decisively by voters in New York and California. A policy statement put before San Franciscans, saying that U.S. forces should be withdrawn from Vietnam, was turned down by a 2 to 1 margin.

### New York

The American people would elect any one of six Republican opponents over President Lyndon Johnson if the balloting were held now, according to a poll by Louis Harris. New York Governor Rockefeller, Michigan Governor George Romney, former Vice President Richard Nixon, California Governor Ronald Reagan, New York Mayor John Lindsay and Illinois Senator Charles Percy came ahead of President Johnson in what is described as "the latest trial heats, conducted among a carefully drawn cross-section of the electorate."

### North Vietnam

United States Air Force fighter-bombers from Thailand bombed North Vietnam's largest military supply area, just three miles from the center of Hanoi. This was the first time that the big storage complex had been hit, removing another of the few remaining targets from the Pentagon's restricted list.

### Washington

Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart declared that the Supreme Court should look into the legality of America's military hostilities in Vietnam. Justice William Douglas had previously said the Court should not shrink from hearing cases touching on the legality of the war. The two dissented as the court refused to hear the appeal of three soldiers who refused to go to Vietnam because they said the war is illegal and they could be held guilty as war criminals if they participated in it.

## Three Frat League Teams Vie in Mud for Title

While the entire campus is eagerly anticipating the end of the football season and the ensuing basketball thrillers at the Civic Center, Hope's fraternity football league championship remains undecided.

The weather continues to wreak havoc on the league schedule, with most of the teams still having at least one more game to play. Three clubs are still in the running for the coveted crown. Undeclared in six games, the Seminary looks like the class of the conference.

However, the surprising Arkies boast a 5-0 record, having games with the Fraters and the Seminary remaining. The Fraters, having lost to the Seminary, 32-12, have played otherwise perfect ball, possessing a 5-1 record.

The Cosmos (3-3) and the Emmies (2-3-1) must play each other in the season finale which will decide fourth-place money.

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